A New Amblycnemus from the Caroline Islands (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
Bernice P. Bishop Museum

(Presented at the meeting of October 14, 1940)

The genus *Amblycnemus* was erected in 1931 by Sir Guy Marshall for the reception of a Samoan anthonomine weevil (Insects of Samoa, *4*(5) : 265-268, fig. 6). I recently described a second species from the island of Guam, Marianas Islands (Curculionidae of Guam, Bishop Mus. Bull. in press). Herewith is presented the description of a third species represented by specimens from the Caroline Islands collected during the course of Bishop Museum's Micronesian expedition of 1935-36.

The femora of the genotype are simple, but on the Guam species and the one here described, the femora are distinctly toothed.

The types of the new species are in Bishop Museum.

Amblycnemus dentifer, new species.

Derm testaceus to ferrugineous, usually darkest beneath; elytra either concolorous or with some vague dark maculae; vestiture white or pale yellow.

Head with the crown coarsely reticulate, punctate, each puncture bearing a slender, curved, lanceolate, decumbent seta directed toward the interocular area; interocular area almost as broad as an eye, viewed from the front, with a row of decumbent, dorsally directed setae, similar to those on the crown, along the inner margin of each eye. *Rostrum,* measured from the anterior edge of an eye to the apex of the epistome, one fifth longer than the pronotum in the female, not quite one fifth longer in the male; finely reticulate and moderately shiny in the female, coarsely reticulate throughout in the male; expended beyond the antennae in both sexes, the striae each bearing a row of medianly directed setae, the setae more numerous on the male; mandibles tridentate. *Antennae* inserted at the apical fourth in the male and between the apical fourth and the third in the female; the scape as long as the six funicular segments plus one half of the club; first funicular segment approximately as long as 2 plus 3, 2 as long as 3 plus one half of 4, 3 almost as long as 4 plus 5, 4, 5, and 6 subequal in length but each slightly broader; club acutely pointed, almost as long as the five preceding segments, its first and second segments equal in length. *Prothorax* almost one third broader than long (2.6 : 1.9, male holotype, 2.8 : 2.0, female allotype), broadest at about the basal third, broadly rounded on the sides to the well marked subapical constriction which shallowly interrupts the longitudinal dorsal outline; coarsely reticulate, coarsely and densely punctate, the interstices between the punctures narrower than the punctures, the punctures bearing anteriorly directed, curved, lanceolate setae or fine hair-like setae, the setae in front of the scutellum broader. *Scutellum* bare, flattened or appearing slightly concave. *Elytra* more than two thirds as broad as long (2.0 : 2.8 in female allotype, 1.9 : 2.6 in male holotype), less than three times as long as the prothorax (2.8 : 2.0 in female allotype), hardly curved on the sides in the basal half, thence broadly rounded to the apex; striae well developed, their punctures close, rather coarse, and each bearing a fine hair or a seta similar to but smaller than those of the intervals, tenth stria terminating above the

metacoxa; intervals convex, mostly narrower than the striae near the base, but broader behind, each bearing a single row of long, slender, decumbent, lanceolate setae. *Legs* with the femora dentate, the tooth on the fore femora smallest, especially in the female, coarsely reticulate, the punctures bearing curved, decumbent, lanceolate setae, the hind pair reaching to the posterior margin of the fourth ventrite in the female, and to about the middle of the fifth in the male; tibiae with recurved setae, all unarmed at the apex of the female, but the mid and hind pairs distinctly mucronate in the male; tarsi with the first segment not as long as 2 plus 3, 2 about two thirds as long and two thirds as broad as 3. *Sternum* with the prosternal canal with low side walls, the antecoxal cavity and the median postcoxal area densely set with plumose squamae, the coxae separated by less than the breadth of the club of the scape of the antenna; mesocoxae separated by slightly less than the breadth of a coxa; metasternum with three large punctures along the posterior margin between the metacoxae and a row along the anterior margin, and with numerous coarse punctures on the pleural areas, the ventral punctures bearing hair-like setae, those on the sides bearing elongate lanceolate setae, the distance between the mid and hind coxa as great as the longitudinal chord of a metacoxa; metepisternum with a single row of setiferous punctures. *Venter* with the fused first and second ventrites broadly and shallowly concave in the male, convex in the female, but with the base and apex of the first segment depressed in the female, with rather large scattered punctures bearing recurved setae; ventrites 3 and 4 each with a row of rather inconspicuous punctures; ventrite 5 at most minutely punctate. Length: 1.6-1.75 mm.; breadth: 0.8-1.0 mm.

Caroline Islands: Holotype male and two paratypes from Dublon Island, Truk Group, December 25, 1935, allotype female and one paratype from Melekeiok, Palao Group, April 7, 1936, collected by Z. Ono.

This species is closely allied to *Amblycnemus dentipes* Zimmerman (in press) from Guam, but *dentifer* is paler in color, it is shorter and broader, the rostrum is comparatively shorter, and the antennal club is almost as long as the preceding five segments, whereas it is only about as long as the four distal funicular segments in *dentipes*.

In addition to the type series there is a mashed specimen from Dublon in the collection that has transverse maculae on the elytra similar to those on *dentipes*, but it appears to be a color variety of *dentifer*.

The Rhynchophorinae Found in Hawaii (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)

BY ELWOOD C. ZIMMERMAN
Bernice P. Bishop Museum

(Presented at the meeting of November 18, 1940)

All of the species of Rhynchophorinae (Calandrinae) found in Hawaii have been introduced. Most of them are common, widespread, readily recognized species of importance to agriculture, but a few of the smaller forms are not always easily recognized by students unfamiliar with the group. It is for that reason that this